

**Amendments to the Specification**

Page 9, line through page 10, line 18, replace the paragraphs with the following:

Referring to Figs. 5 and 6, the base 50 of each of the rear booms 24 and 26 includes a frame 62, a mobile support 64 supporting the frame 62 on the ground, a motor 66 for driving the support 64 so as to propel the boom, and a power steering assembly 68 for changing the orientation of the base 50 relative to the lift leg 52 to steer the boom.

The support 64 could comprise a track or crawler. In the illustrated embodiment, however, the support 64 comprises a wheel. The wheel 64\_65 is mounted on a drum 70 that is connected to a downwardly extending tubular extension 63 of the frame 62 by the motor 66. The motor 66 preferably is a planetary drive type hydrostatic motor. As is typical with drives of this type, the control valve assembly 40 controls the flow of hydraulic fluid to and from the hydrostatic motor 66 to drive the wheel 64\_65 to rotate either forward or reverse relative to the frame 62.

Still referring to Figs. 5 and 6, the power steering assembly 68 of the left rear boom 24 couples the frame 62 to an annular base 72 of the lift leg 52 so as to permit the frame 62 and wheel 64\_65 to be rotated through an angle of at least 360°, and preferably infinitely, relative to the base 72 of the lift leg 52, thereby providing an infinite steering range. The power steering system 68 includes a worm gear drive 74 and a driven annular worm gear 76. The worm gear drive 74 is fixed to the upper end of the frame 62 adjacent the worm gear 76. The worm gear 76 is bolted to the upper end of the frame 62 in

meshing engagement with the worm gear drive 74. The worm gear 76 is also rotatably borne against the base 72 of the lift leg 52 via gear bearings 78. Hydraulic fluid flow to and from the worm drive 74 is facilitated by a hydraulic swivel 80 positioned within the annular-annular worm gear 76 and the annular lift leg base 72 and bolted to the top of the frame 62. With this arrangement, the worm gear drive 74 can be operated to drive the worm gear 76 to rotate the frame 62 relative to the lift leg base 72 through a potentially infinite angle.

Referring back to Fig. 4, the base 50a of the front boom 22 differs from the bases 50 of the rear booms 24 and 26 in that it is larger than the bases 50 of the rear booms 24 and 26 in recognition of the fact that the boom 22 bears a substantially greater proportion of the overall weight of the machine than the booms 24 and 26. In addition, rather than incorporating a single wheel, the base 50a is supported on the ground via a pair of wheels ~~64a, 64b, 65a, 65b~~, each driven by a dedicated planetary drive type hydrostatic motor 66a, 66b.

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In the published application on page 2, paragraph [0029], line 6, the numeral "5" before "horizontal" should be deleted. It appears that when the application was scanned for publication, the line number was inadvertently scanned into the printed publication.